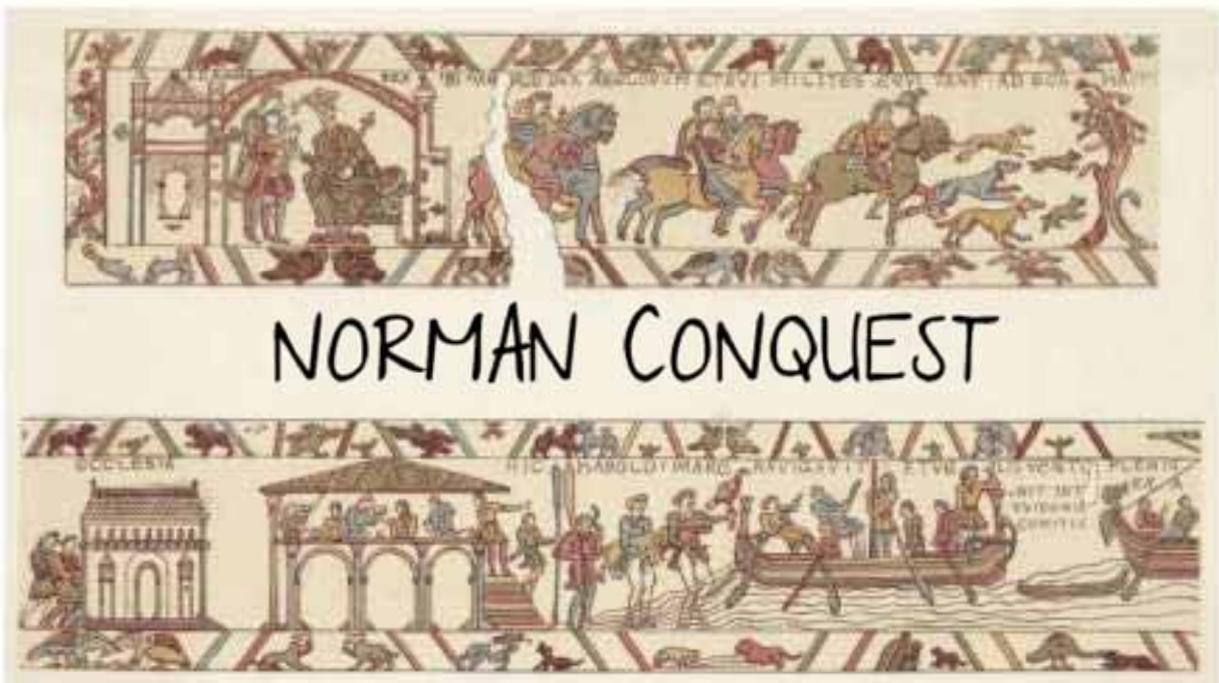


# HISTORY DEPARTMENT

## YEAR 7

### PREP BOOKLET



## NORMAN CONQUEST

STUDENT NAME	
CLASS	
HISTORY TEACHER	

## Year 7 Prep booklet

Contained in this booklet are the Prep exercises that you will need to complete over the course of this term. Some of these will be set as a formal prep in accordance with the prep timetable, however there are others that you can do in your own time to help practice your history skills and hone your history knowledge.

For each of the prep tasks that are included in this booklet you will be given the task instructions along with a set of "*Success Criteria*" which will help you complete the task fully and correctly. Make sure you read both of these carefully!

Throughout the booklet there are a number of "**Challenge Yourself**" task. These tasks use higher order thinking skills to stretch and challenge you. These will not be set as Prep but are there for you to do if you wish to get the higher levels and to challenge yourself.

It is your responsibility to bring this booklet with you to each lesson so that it can be checked by your teacher. Failure to bring this booklet to the lesson or losing a booklet will result in penalisation!

It is your responsibility to catch up on any work that is set when you are absent. If you are unsure about any work then contact your teacher either in person or via email before the prep is due.



## TERM TWO

### CONFLICT AND COOPERATION

#### KEY WORDS LIST

It is important that you understand the following terms in an historical sense as well as be able to spell them correctly and use them in your work.

You will be tested on these randomly throughout the term!

Cavalry	Pevensey	Hastings
Vikings	Archers	Housecarls
Duke of Normandy	Saxons	Stamford Bridge
Harold Godwineson	Armour	Harald Hadraada
Pope	Infantry	Mercenaries
Channel	Shield Wall	Medieval
Motte and Bailey	Senlac Hill	Rebel
Normans	Villeins	Peasants
Conquest	Hierarchy	Domesday Book
Feudal System	Tenants-in-Chief	Harrying of the North
Barons	Knights	Rebellion

Historical terms you need to know:

Anachronism	Chronology	Opinion	Fact
Contemporary	Interpretation	Importance	Reliable
Validity	Secondary Source	Primary Source	Cause
	Consequence		







# Challenge Yourself

## BATTLE OF FULFORD & THE BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE

### BATTLE REPORT

#### TASK:

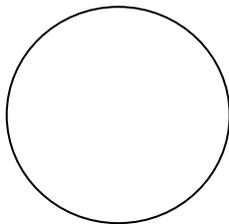
In 1066 there were 2 Battles that took place before the famous Battle of Hastings: The Battle of Stamford Bridge and The Battle of Fulford.

Chose one of these Battles to research and find out what happened, and then imagine that you have been charged by either Harold Godwinson (England) or Harold Hardrada (Norwegian) to write a report of your chosen battle to be sent back to their court. Your report must reflect the side from which you are writing.

#### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Chosen one battle to write about
- Chosen which side you are going to write from (English or Norwegian)
- Researched what happened at the Battle.
- Used descriptive words to show that you are writing as if you were there.
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?



Computer Signature for \_\_\_ session

Date set:

The battle I am writing about is: \_\_\_\_\_

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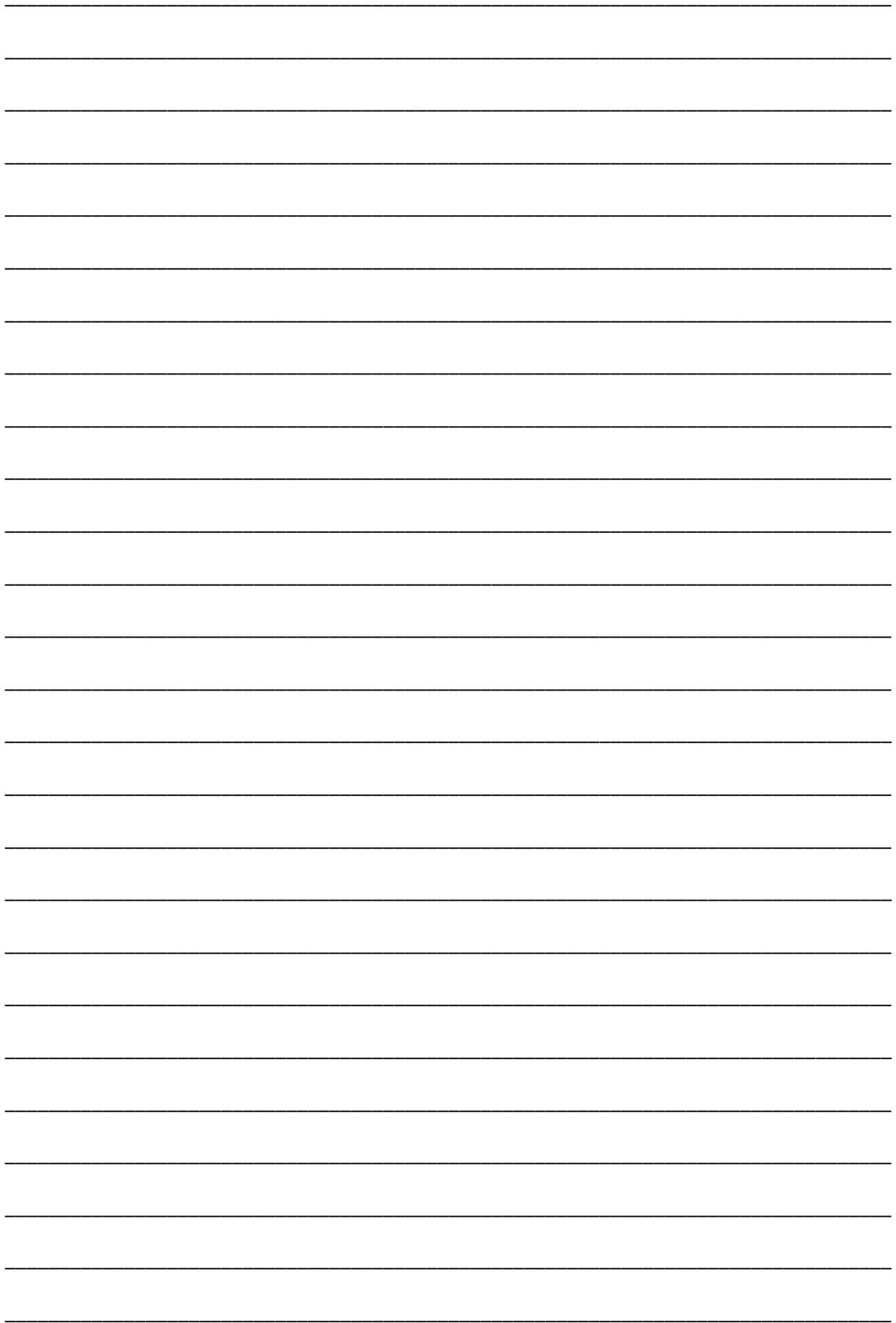
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# BATTLE OF HASTINGS

## NEWS REPORT

### TASK:

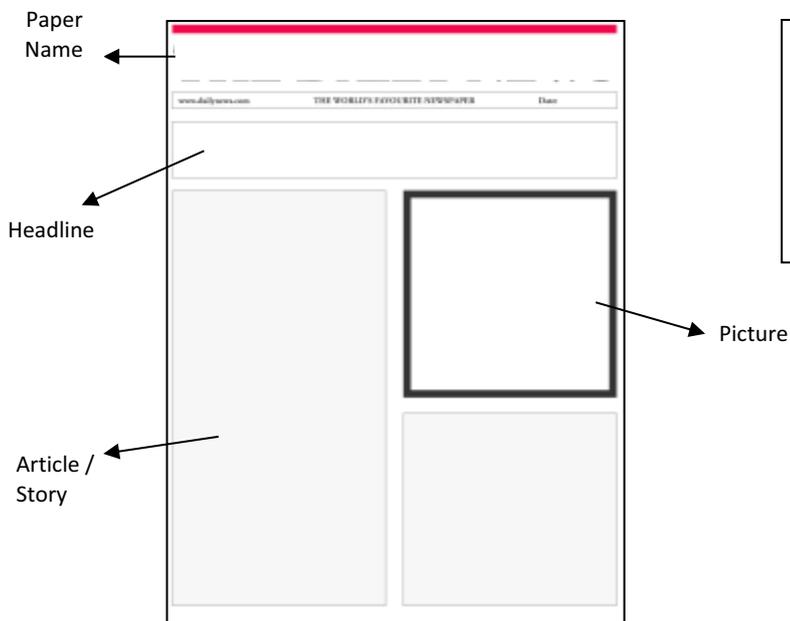
You are a journalist in 1066 who has been told to write a front page story about the Battle of Hastings.

You need to decide if you are going to be an Anglo-Saxon paper or a Norman paper and this needs to be reflected in your story, your headline and your Newspapers Name. Your story needs to tell the reader what happened in the Battle as well as who won.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

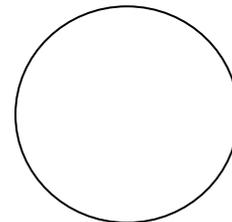
- Chosen which side you are going to write from (English or Norman)?
- Covered the main points of the Battle of Hastings in your story?
- Included a Headline, a name for your paper and a picture with a caption?
- Looked at other examples of Newspaper front pages to see how they are set out?
- Used descriptive words to show that you are writing as if you were there.
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?

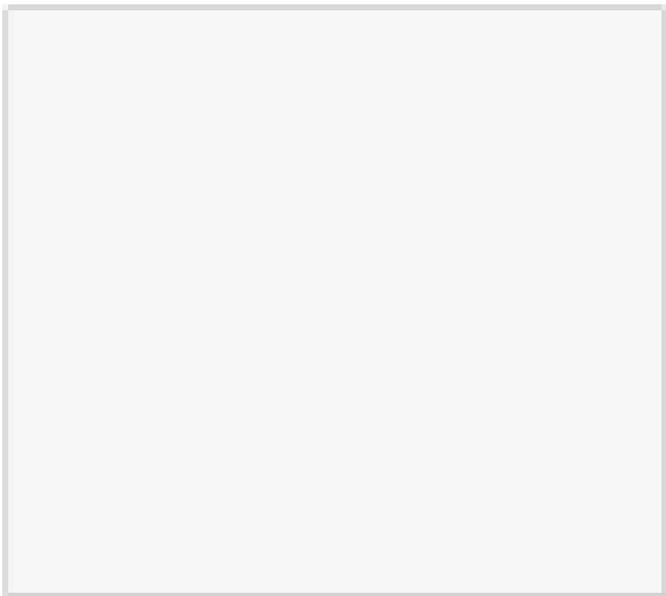
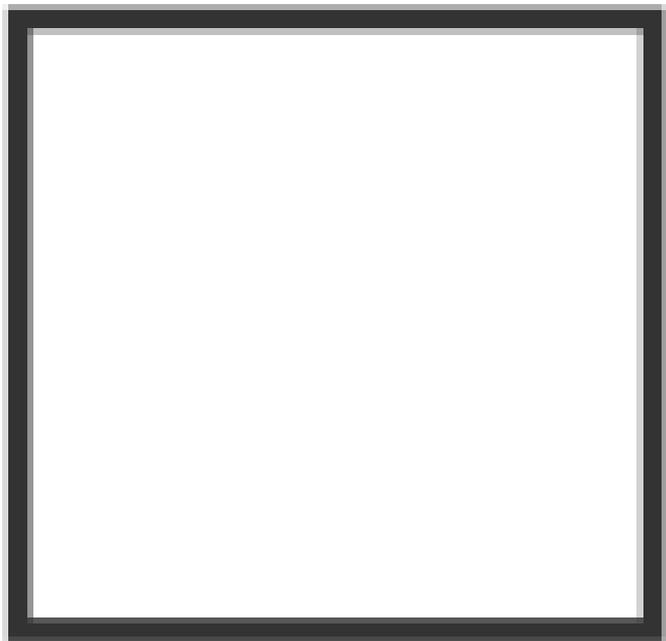
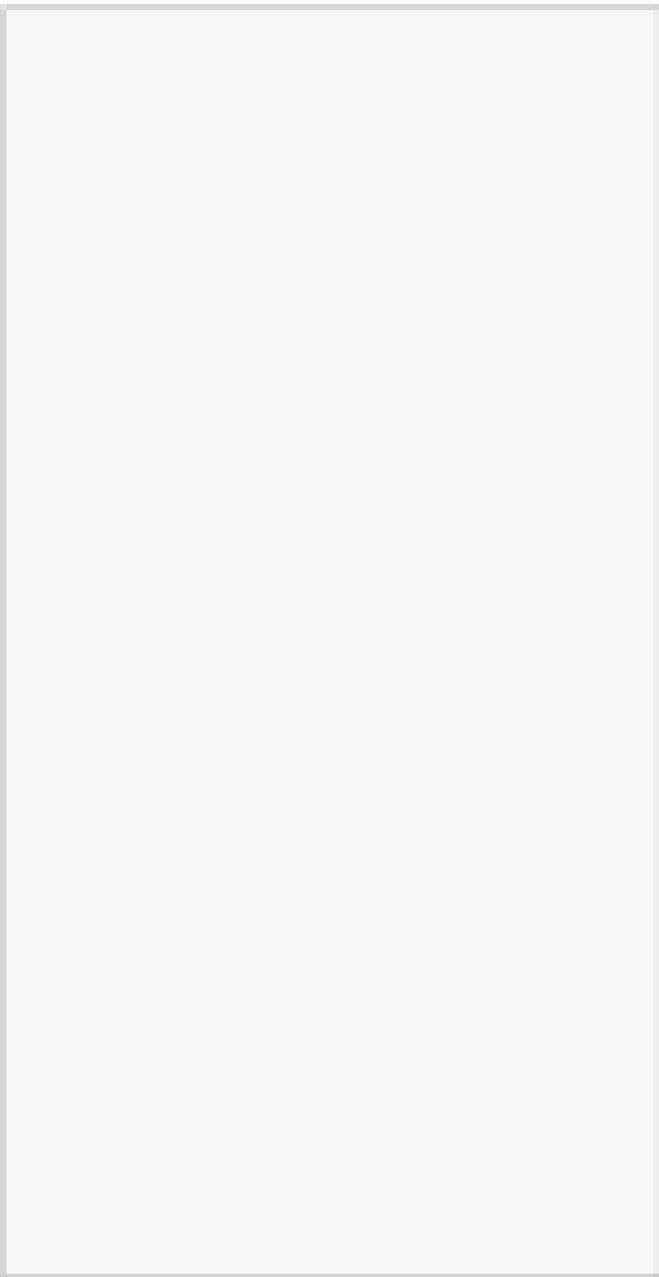
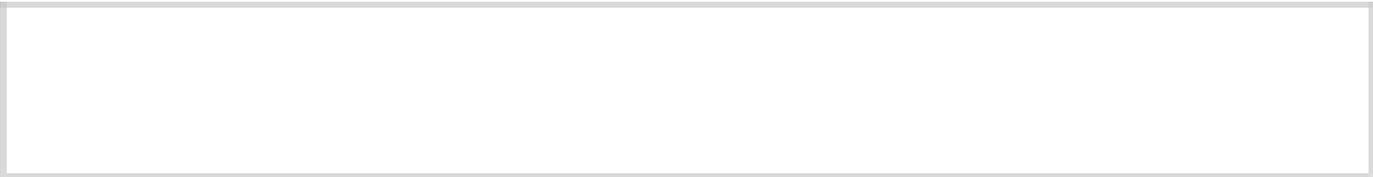


Layout of a newspaper front page

Computer Signature for \_\_\_ session

Date set:







# Challenge yourself

## BAYEUX TAPESTRY COMIC STRIP

### TASK:

The Bayeux Tapestry is a famous tapestry which told the story of what happened at the Battle of Hastings. It was like a Norman version of a comic strip!

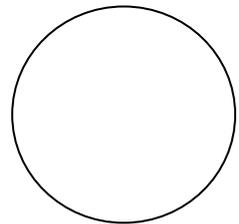
From your knowledge of the events of the Battle of Hastings and the Bayeux tapestry create your own comic strip which tells the story of William's victory at Hastings.

REMEMBER the Tapestry was created for Odo, Bishop of Bayeux so is going to tell the story from a Norman perspective.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Covered the main points of the Battle of Hastings in your comic strip?
- Thought about it from a Norman perspective?
- Written captions under your drawings so it is clear what is happening?
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?






# WILLIAM I

## A BIOGRAPHY

### TASK:

Read through the information and sources about William I (The Conqueror) and what sort of man he was.

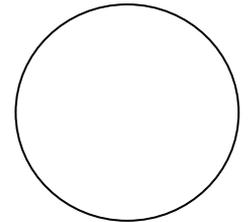
Answer the questions the follow in a full and complete sentence.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Read through all of the information carefully?
- Answered ALL the questions in a full and complete sentence that incorporates the question into the answer?
- Used the sources explicitly in your answer when necessary?
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR  
GUILLAUME LE CONQUERANT  
King of England



# William I

## A Brief Biography



King William I is better known as William the Conqueror.

William was born in 1027 and he died in 1087. His father was Robert, Duke of Normandy and his mother was Herleve of Falaise. They never married and William was known as "**William the Bastard**" to his enemies - though this was never said to his face when he had grown up.

In 1035, Robert died and as his only surviving heir, William became Duke of Normandy at the age of 8. William's young age and the fact that he was born out of marriage, meant that many lords in Normandy did not approve of him ruling them. In 1040, they tried to kill William. The plan failed but William's guardian - Gilbert of Brionne - was killed. In 1047, the lords in western Normandy rebelled against William again. They, again, failed but these two incidents taught William to trust no-one. He also became a victim of the violent time he lived in. He believed that if someone betrayed him, then he should show no mercy. If a village or town betrayed him, then he should show no mercy. In 1051, citizens in the town of Alençon, which William was besieging, taunted him about being illegitimate. Once the town had fallen to him, he ordered that those who had abused him should have their hands and feet cut off.

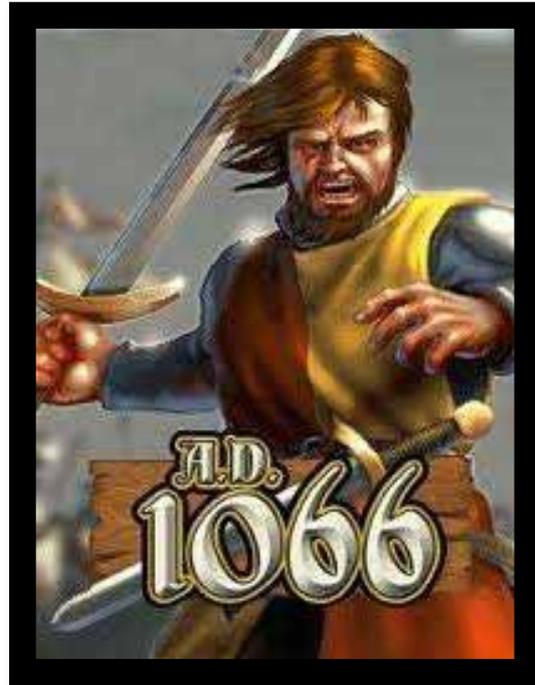
In 1051, William met Edward the Confessor. William claimed that at this meeting, Edward promised him the throne of England on Edward's death. However, there were no proper witnesses to this meeting - only those who wanted to keep on the good side of William. In 1053, William married Matilda of Flanders. They had nine children, of whom seven survived. During the next ten years, William had to constantly fight off invaders to his territory. He was always successful and built up a feared and professional army. His army's main power was based on his **cavalry** - horse borne soldiers. These men were highly trained. They wore chain mail into battle, used a lance, sword or mace to fight with and rode horses that were bred to carry such a weight at speed.



After defeating Harold at the **Battle of Hastings**, William gained control over England by the use of the **Feudal System**. His control over the people was greatly extended by the **Domesday Book**. He died in September 1087 after suffering from major internal injuries when his horse, scared by embers in a burning Norman village, reared and rammed the pommel on the saddle into William's stomach. He took several days to die. When he did, he was buried but he was too big for his coffin and his body had to be stuffed into it. Legend has it, that the body split open because it had rotted so much before burial..... What was put into his coffin was stolen in 1562 - all except a thigh bone. This was removed during the French Revolution - no-one knows the whereabouts of the skeleton of the man who won the Battle of Hastings !!

**'King William was a very stern and violent man. No one dared do anything against the King's will. He put nobles who annoyed him into prison. He built castles and cruelly kept the poor people down.'**

Source A – A comment on William's character, taken from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.



**'Never did William show such cruelty. He did not trouble to restrain his resentment, striking down innocent and guilty alike with an equal fury. In this manner all the sources of life north of the Humber were destroyed.'**

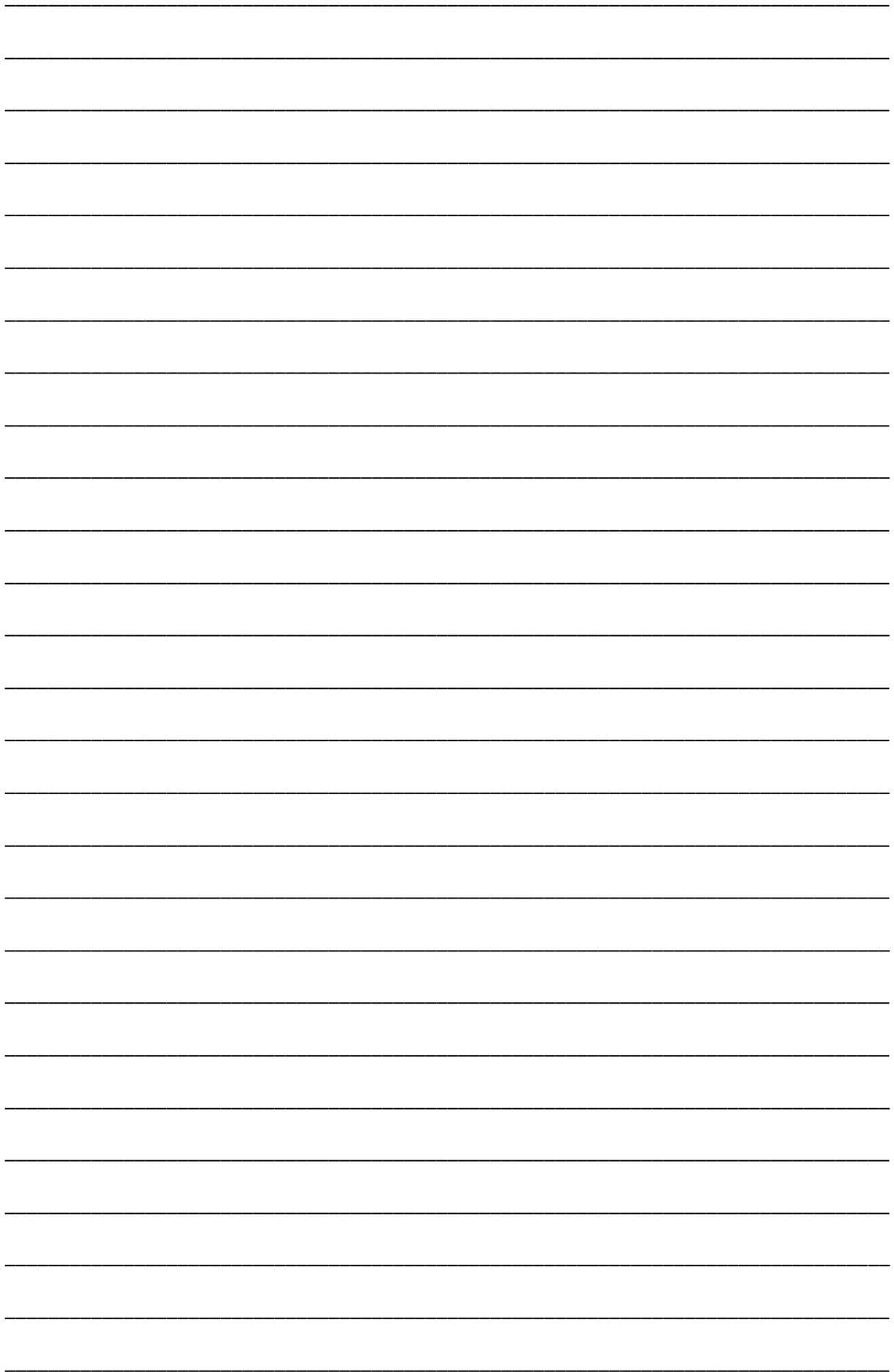
Source C – Orderic Vitalis, usually an admirer of William, wrote this about the 'harrying of the North' in the 12th century.

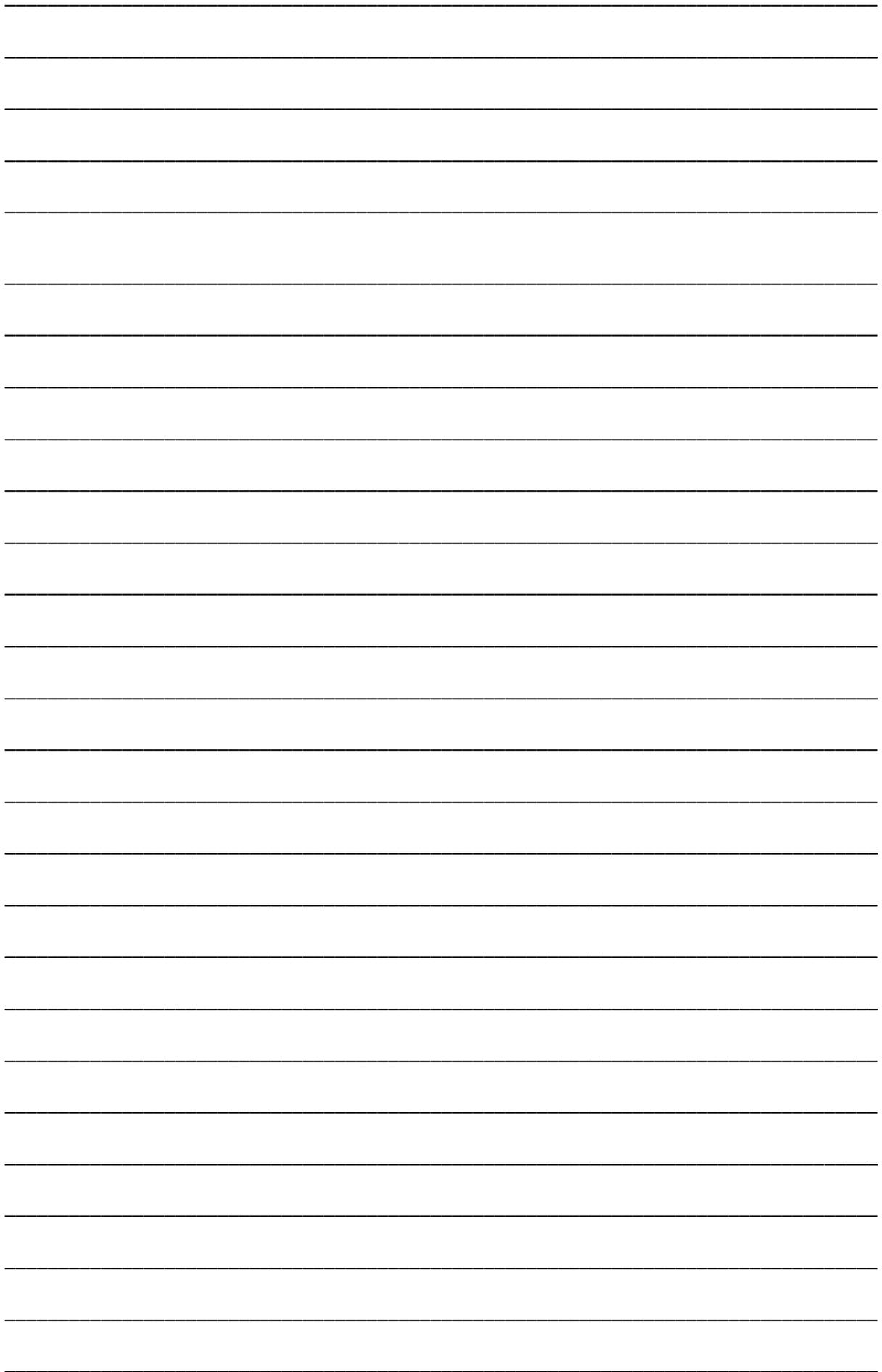
**'During William's reign the great cathedral at Canterbury was built. Any man was allowed to become a monk, no matter how rich or poor he was. We mustn't forget the good order he kept in the land.'**

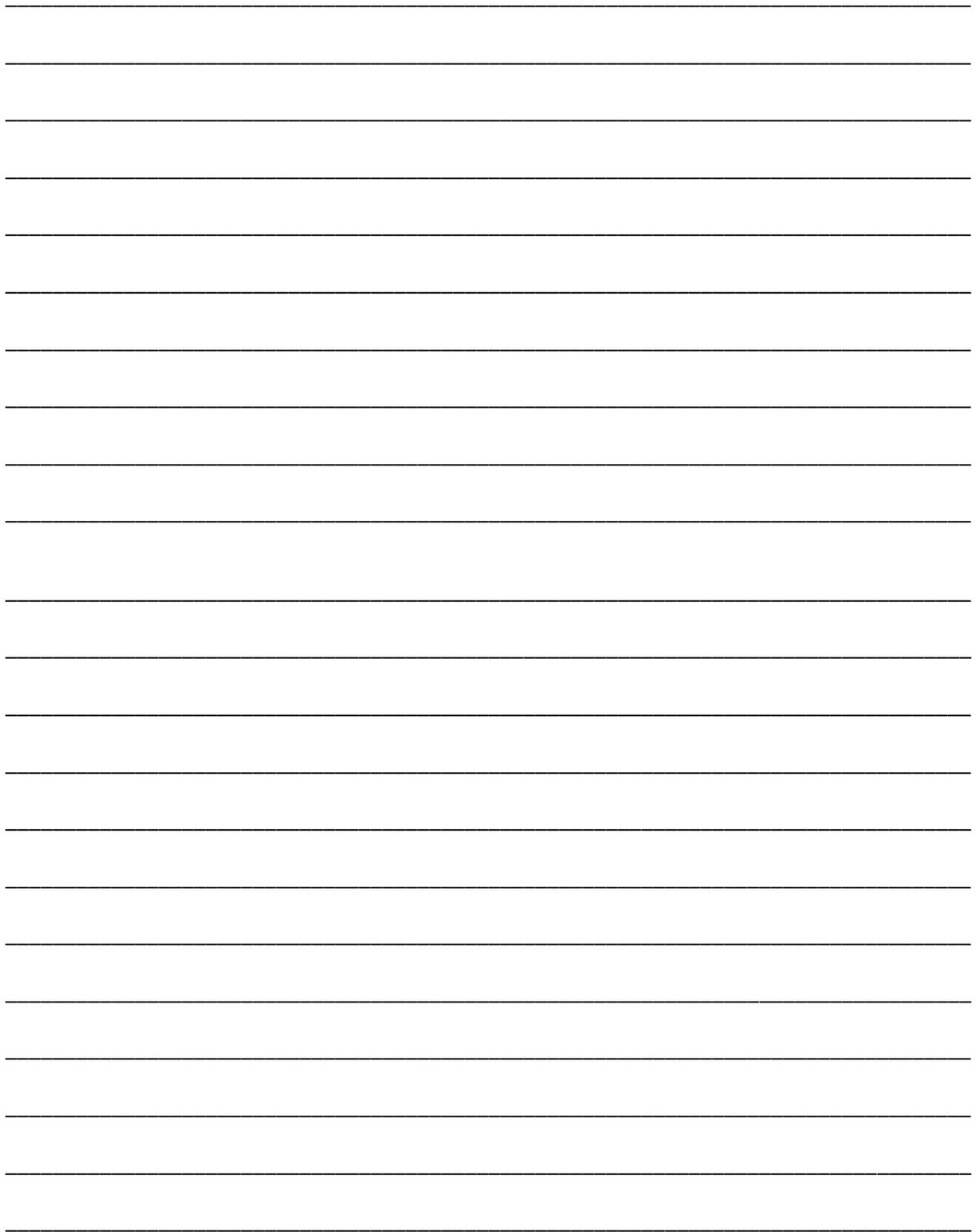
Source B – This entry in the Peterborough Chronicle describes William's reign.

### **Questions:**

1. What did people at the time think about William the Conqueror?
2. What different views of William are given in Sources A to C?
3. What impression of William do you get from reading about him?
4. Explain why there are these different views of William?
5. What is your own opinion of William's character and personality?









# Challenge yourself

## WILLIAM I - FACEBOOK PROFILE

### TASK:

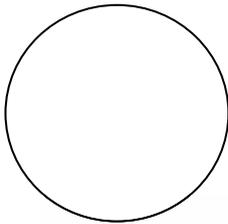
Using the information on William I from the previous pages and your own research, create a Facebook profile for him.

Remember this will be information that he would want people to know about him!!

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

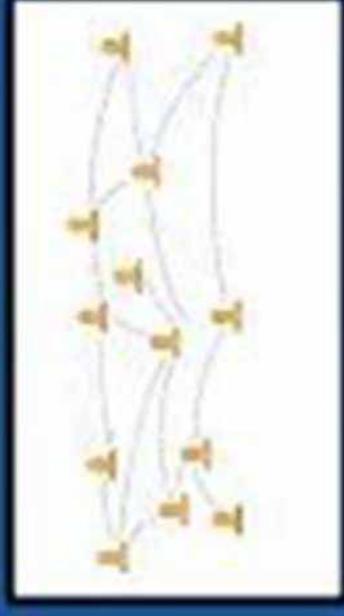
- Read through all of the information carefully?
- Filled in all the sections of the profile?
- Completed the Newsfeed page (optional)
- Written it as if you were William I?



Computer Signature for \_\_\_ session

Date set:





Name

Known As

Date and Place of Birth

Relationship Status

Education

Job

Things you should know about me



Edit My Profile

Friends



Groups



[wall](#)[Profile](#)[Photos](#)[Info](#)  
[Ads](#)[View Photos](#)[View Videos](#)[Information](#)[Friends](#)[Family](#)[Favorite Books/ Movies/Songs](#)

### Recent Activity

[Groups](#)

## WILLIAM I's PROBLEM PAGE

### TASK:

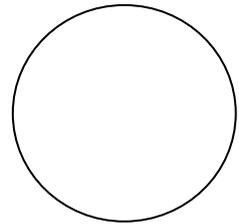
After coming to the throne in 1066 William faced a number of problems that demanded his attention. Not sure what to do William and some of his court write to their most trusted advisor for help – YOU!

Read through the letters that you have been sent and choose **TWO** that you are going to respond to and then write a letter advising the person who sent it on what they could do.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Written in the form of a letter?
- Addressed the specific problem mentioned in the letter?
- Checked your spelling punctuation and grammar?



Dear Adviser,

What am I to do? I cannot seem to get through to the Saxons that I am in charge, especially those in the North.

They are really giving the Normans and me a difficult time. They are trying to attack my men and even kill them. How can I get rid

Dear Adviser,

William needs money to pay for castle building and to pay wages to all the soldiers he needs. He wants me to arrange for the Saxons to be taxed but I do not know how much money all these English people have. If I did then it would be easier to tax them.

Please help?

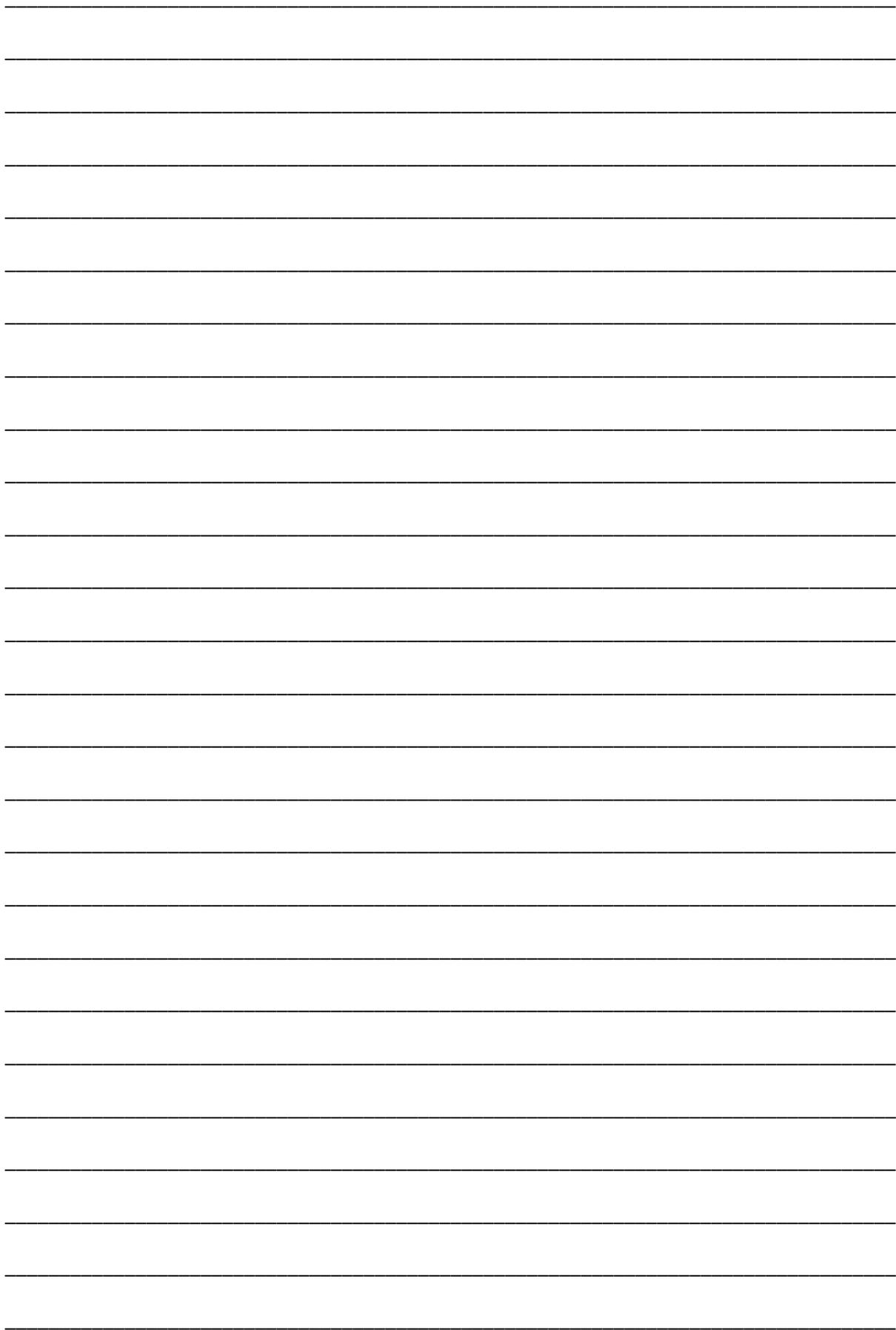
Dear Adviser,

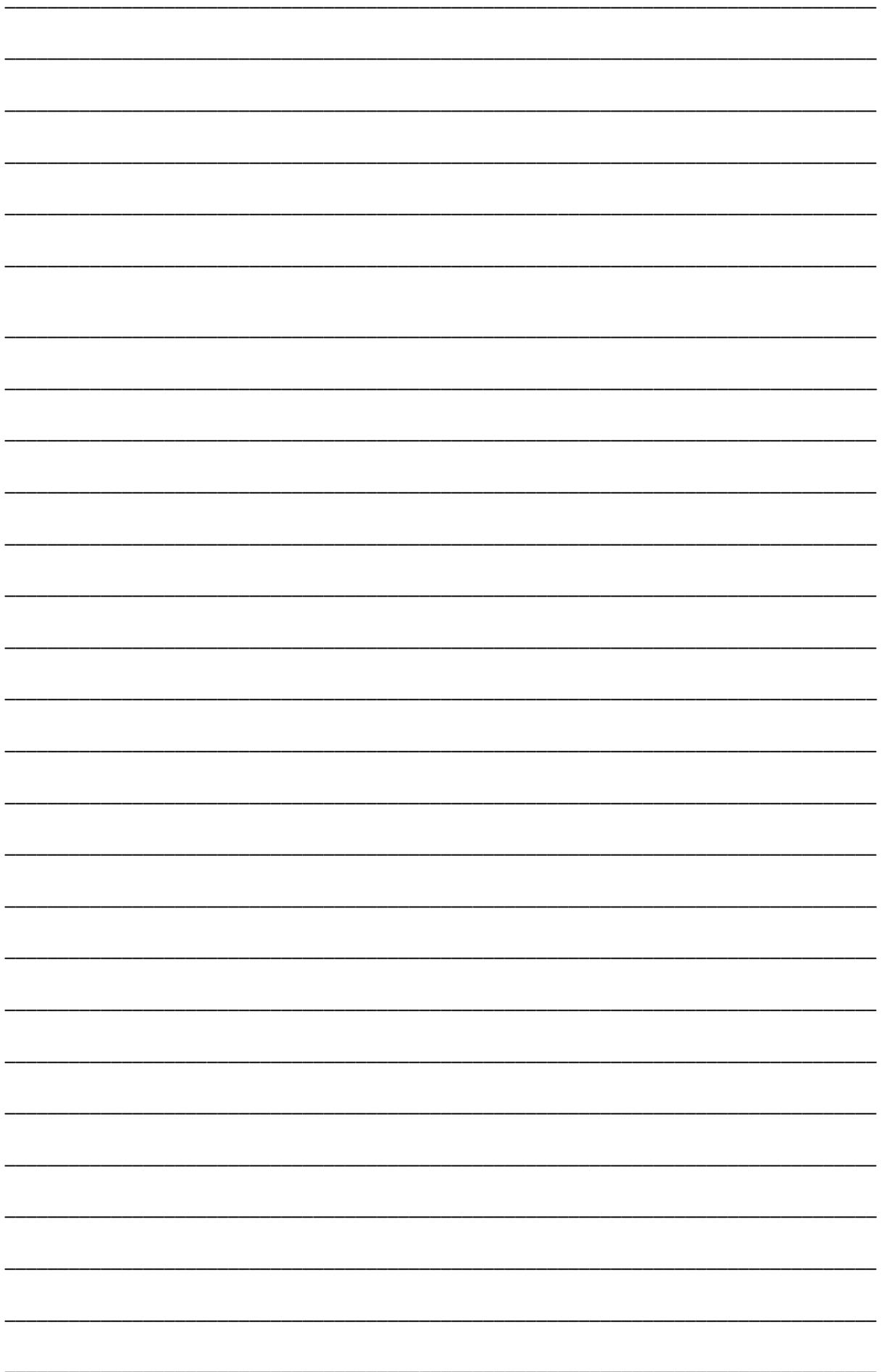
I need the support and loyalty of the important nobles in the country. I also need to be able to call on strong soldiers to put down all these threats to my rule.

Suggestions please!

Dear Adviser,

We are a group of Normans who want to control the important parts of England especially the towns, on William's behalf. However we are fearful of Saxon attacks and threats to our new jobs. Please advise us of what to do?





## COMPARING CASTLES

### TASK:

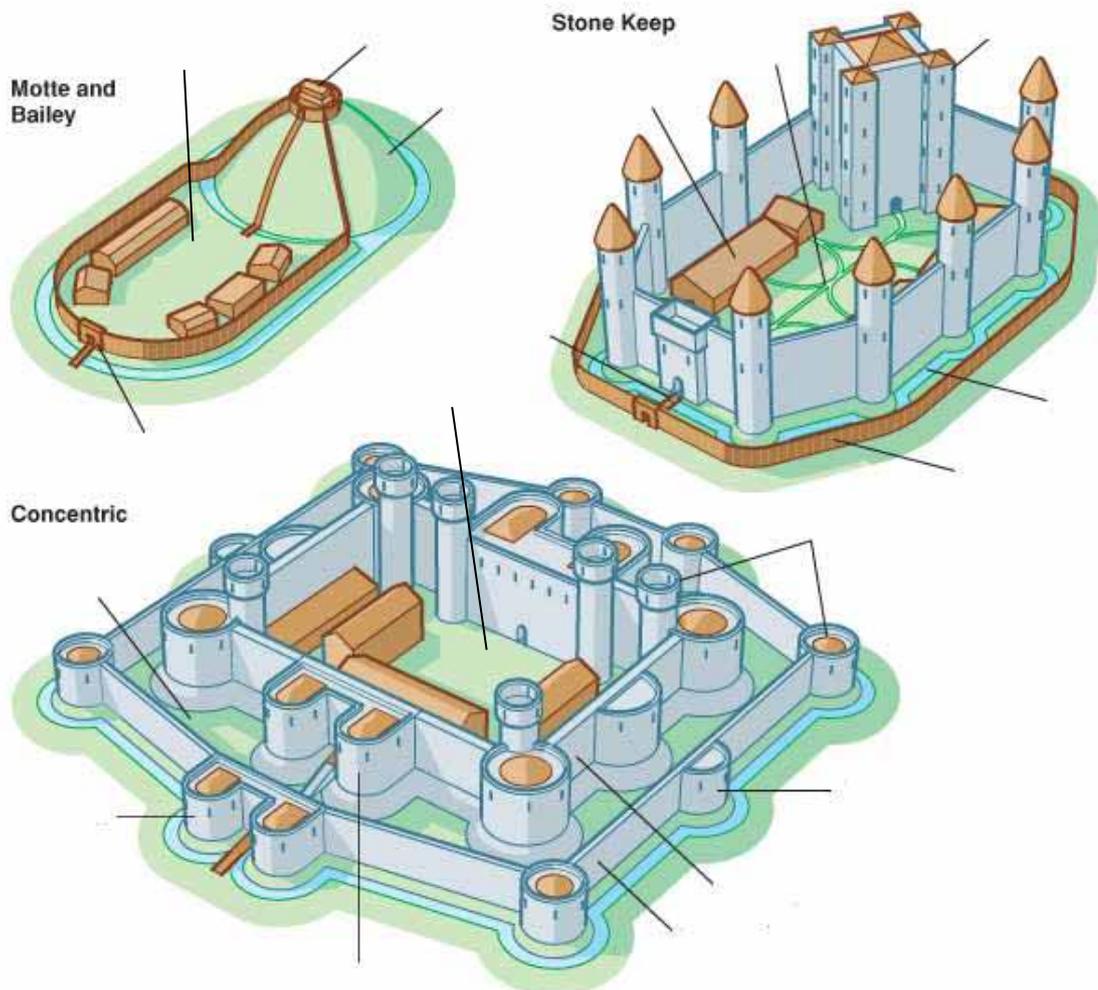
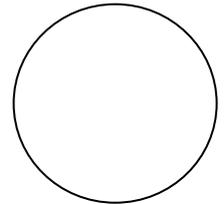
Once William became King he started building lots of castles all over England. Initially he built motte and bailey style castles but these were soon developed into concentric castles and stone keep castles.

Using the labels provided try to label the diagrams of each type of castle and then identify the strengths and limitations of each type of castle.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Used all of the labels provided?
- Got at least two strengths and weaknesses for each type of castle?
- Decided which castle is the best type to build and explained why in a full and complete sentence?
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?







# Challenge yourself

## BUILD A CASTLE

### TASK:

Pick one of the types of castle from the previous task and create a model which shows all of the key parts of the castle (these can be labelled if you wish). The model is to be no bigger at the base than a piece of A3 paper. You can use whatever materials you wish and can decorate it how you wish. If it is too cumbersome to bring into school then a photograph will be fine.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Made an accurate model of one of the castles?
- Remembered all of the key features?
- Answered all of the evaluation questions in full and complete sentences?
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?

## FEUDAL SYSTEM FOR DUMMIES

### TASK:

Imagine you are an English peasant in 1091. The feudal system has been operating for about 25 years now, since King William I won the Battle of Hastings and had himself crowned as King of England.

A monk from France has come to your village to find out about how the Feudal system works in England. He has chosen you for an interview.

The monk has decided that you seem like quite a bright character – not like those dung eating stupids who live next door! It is the night before the big interview. The monk is asleep in your bed (well it would be rude to make him sleep with the pigs, after all) and you are trying to prepare your big speech. Lots of question will put you off and send you into a spin, so you have decided to explain the entire Feudal System to the monk in about 100 words.



The village scribe (he can write!) is sitting next to you and waiting with his quill and ink for your every word. So you have 100 words (any more and his ink will run out) to explain how the Feudal system works.....

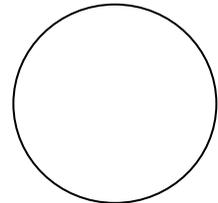
Just one last thing. The monk's name is ***Francois of Bologna***. He will only listen to you if you start your speech with the following words:

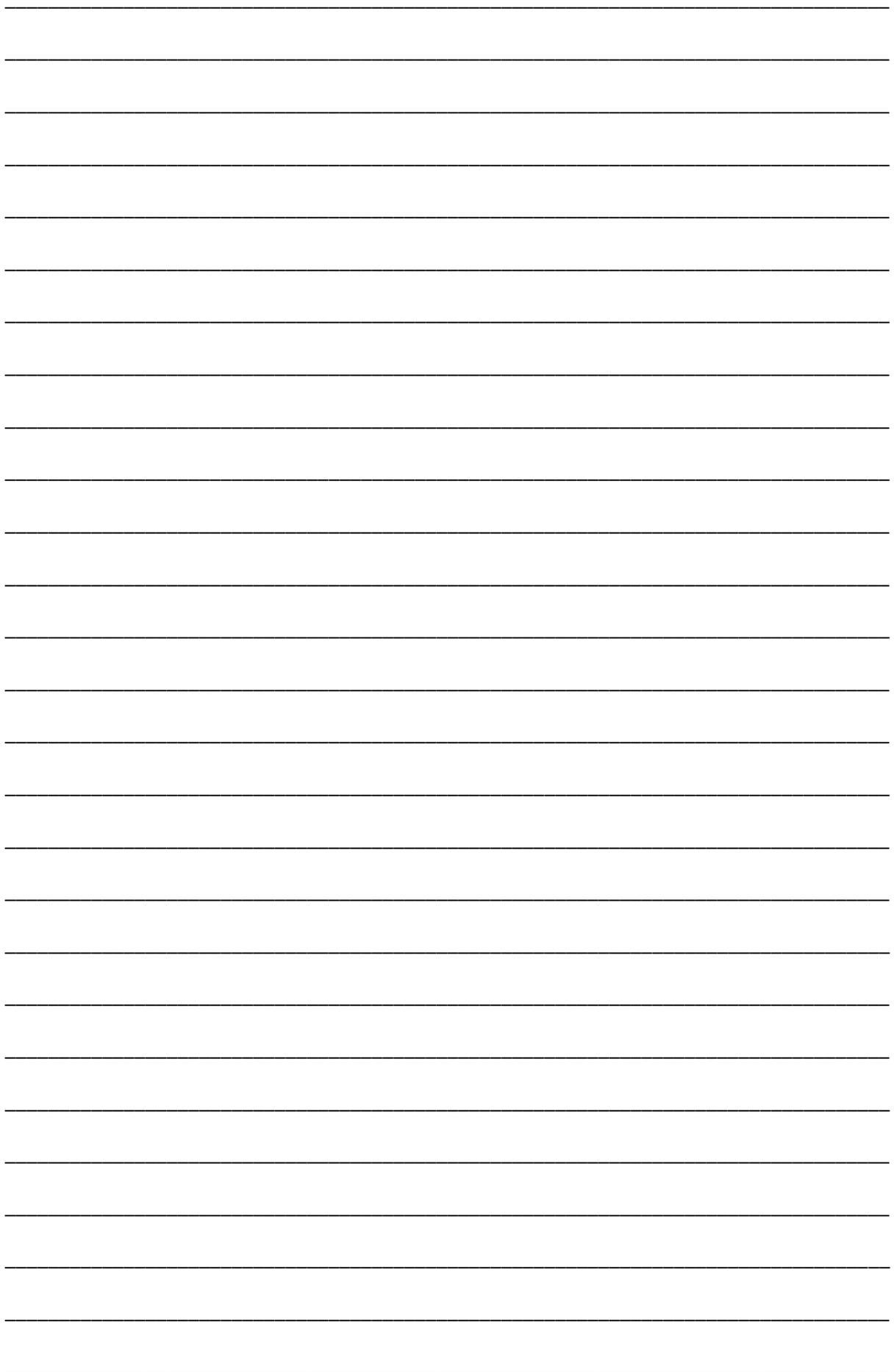
“Father Francois, you are my honoured guest. Please allow me to explain the Feudal system to you before you ask any questions of me. I am but a simple farmer.”

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Explained what the feudal system is?
- Written between 75 and 100 words?
- Have you started with the correct phrase (which is not counted in your word count)?
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?





## THE DOMESDAY BOOK

### TASK:

Read through the information and sources about the Domesday Book. Answer the questions that follow in a full and complete sentence.

### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Read through all of the information carefully?
- Answered ALL the questions in a full and complete sentence that incorporates the question into the answer?
- Used the sources explicitly in your answer when necessary?
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?

# THE DOMESDAY BOOK

The King's men took eight months to carry out these orders and all the information was written down in two big books, which still exist. No other medieval king tried to do anything like it and no other ruler in Britain made a big survey like this till the first government census (population count) in 1801. Later this survey was called Domesday Book. *Doom* means judgement so perhaps people felt they were being judged when they had to answer so many questions. Here are two key facts from the Domesday Book: About 250 people controlled *all* the land of England and all except two were Norman.

### **Source B**

Geoffrey de Mandeville holds Clapham. Turbern held it from King Edward. There is land for 7 ploughs. There are 8 villeins, and 3 bordars (the poorest villagers) with 5 ploughs. There are 5 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was worth £10, now £7.10 shillings.

**Part of an entry from the Domesday Book for Clapham, now in South London**

### **Source A**

The King had much thought and very deep speech with his council about this land, how it was settled and with what manner of men. He then sent his men over all England. So very closely did he let it be searched out that there was no land, nor even – it is a shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do – an ox, nor a cow, nor a pig that was not set down in his writing.

**The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,  
December 1085**



William orders a record of all his land and people!





## HARRYING THE NORTH

### NEWS REPORT

#### TASK:

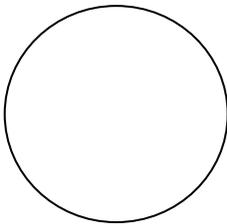
There are always two sides to every story. In this task you are going to look at the events of the Harrying of the North from both sides.

From what you have learnt in class, the information provided and from your own research you need to write **TWO** newspaper stories, one from each side, about what has happened at the Island of Ely.

#### Success Criteria:

Have you:

- Covered the main points of the Harrying of the North in your story?
- Included a Headline and a picture with a caption?
- Looked at other examples of Newspaper front pages to see how they are set out?
- Used descriptive words to show that you are writing as if you were there.
- Checked your spelling, punctuation and grammar?



Computer Signature for \_\_\_ session

Date set:

# HISTORY HERALD

## THE HARRYING OF THE NORTH

William had defeated the English army but not all of the English nobles had fought at Hastings. They might still try to oppose him. William was not sure what the English would do so he did not march to London. First he captured the castle at Dover and then he captured the cities of Canterbury and Winchester.

In December, William marched to London. He showed how powerful he was by burning down property and killing the English. Soon the English nobles told him they would accept him as king. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066.

William told the English nobles that if they swore an oath of loyalty to him they could keep their lands. However William also gave a lot of land to men who had fought for the Normans at Hastings. The English did not always like their Norman lords and fought them, especially when taxes were put up. In 1067 there were rebellions in Kent and Exeter.

But the most important rebellion took place in the North in 1068-9. The North was the most independent part of England so William tried to put his men in charge of it. With help from the Danes, English rebels burnt William's castle in York to the ground and killed many Normans.

William decided to teach the English a lesson. All through the winter of 1069-70 he led his army across the North, burning houses and killing people. He destroyed whole villages and farms and he killed all the livestock. When he had finished the area was a blackened waste. This was known as *The Harrying of the North*. It caused a terrible famine and many people died of starvation!



" William gave Northumberland to Earl Robert but the people of Durham massacred the earl and 900 soldiers...  
...The Danes came with 240 ships into the Humber and joined the English leaders. With a huge and joyful army they stormed York."

*Anglo - Saxon Chronicle*

"People were so hungry that they ate human flesh as well as horses, cats, and dogs. It was horrific to see human corpses decaying in the houses and roads, and there was a terrible smell because there was no one alive to bury them. For 9 years no one lived in the villages between York and Durham."

*An English Monk writing in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.*



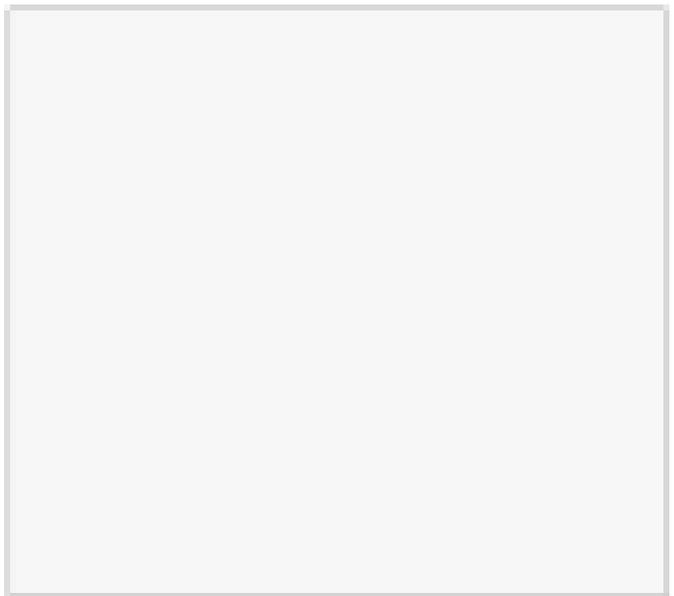
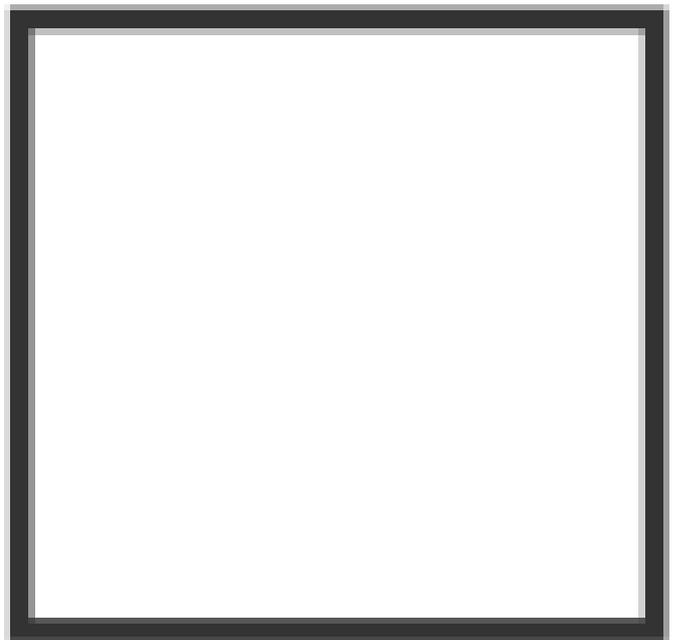
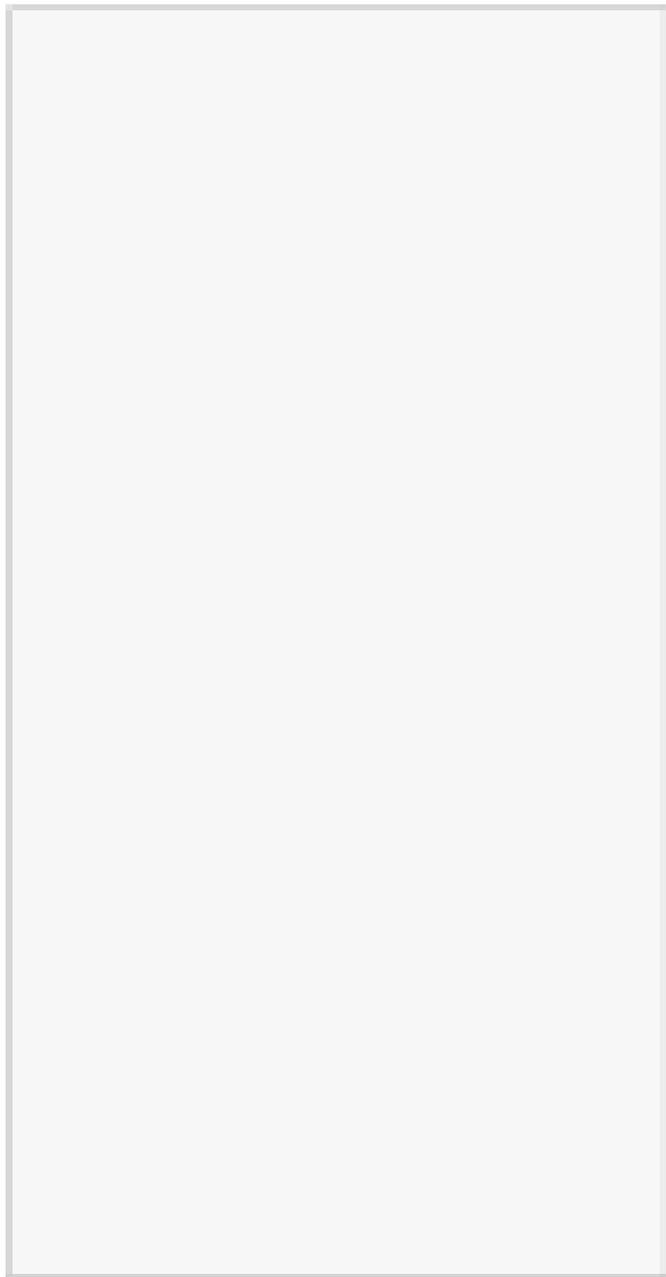
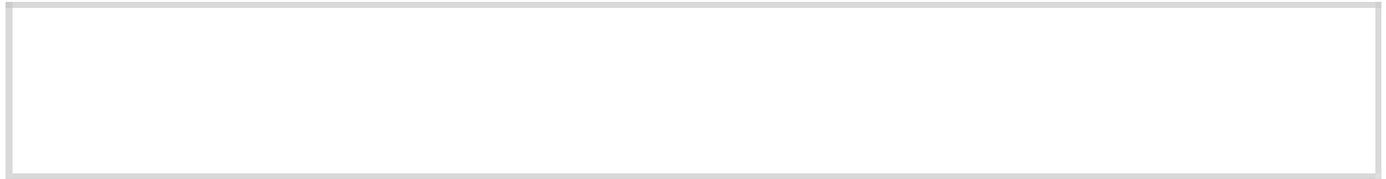
**I persecuted the native inhabitants of England beyond all reason. Whether nobles or commons, I cruelly oppressed them; many I unjustly disinherited; innumerable multitudes, especially in the county of York, perished through me by famine and sword...I am stained with the rivers of blood that I have shed."**

*William the Conqueror on his deathbed*

# THE SAXON STANDARD

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE NEWSPAPER

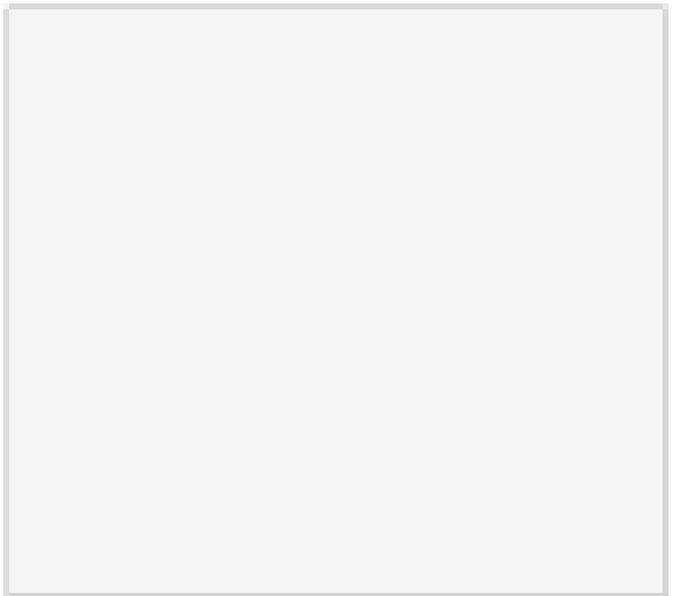
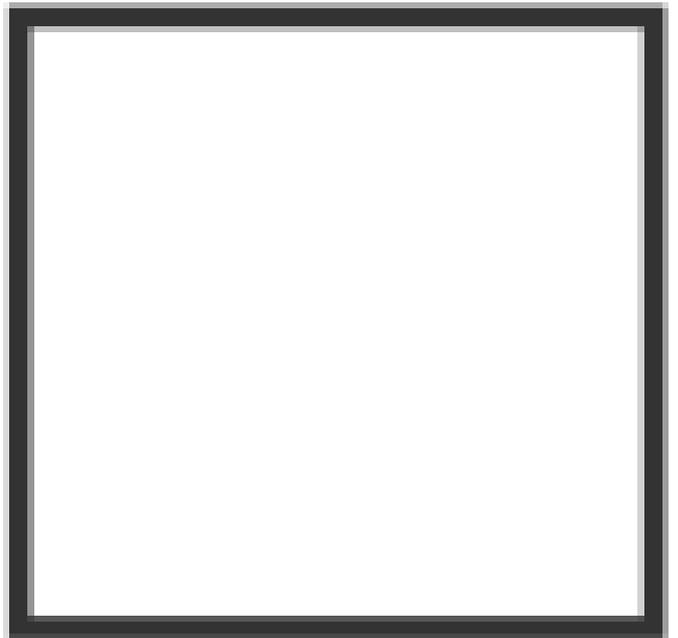
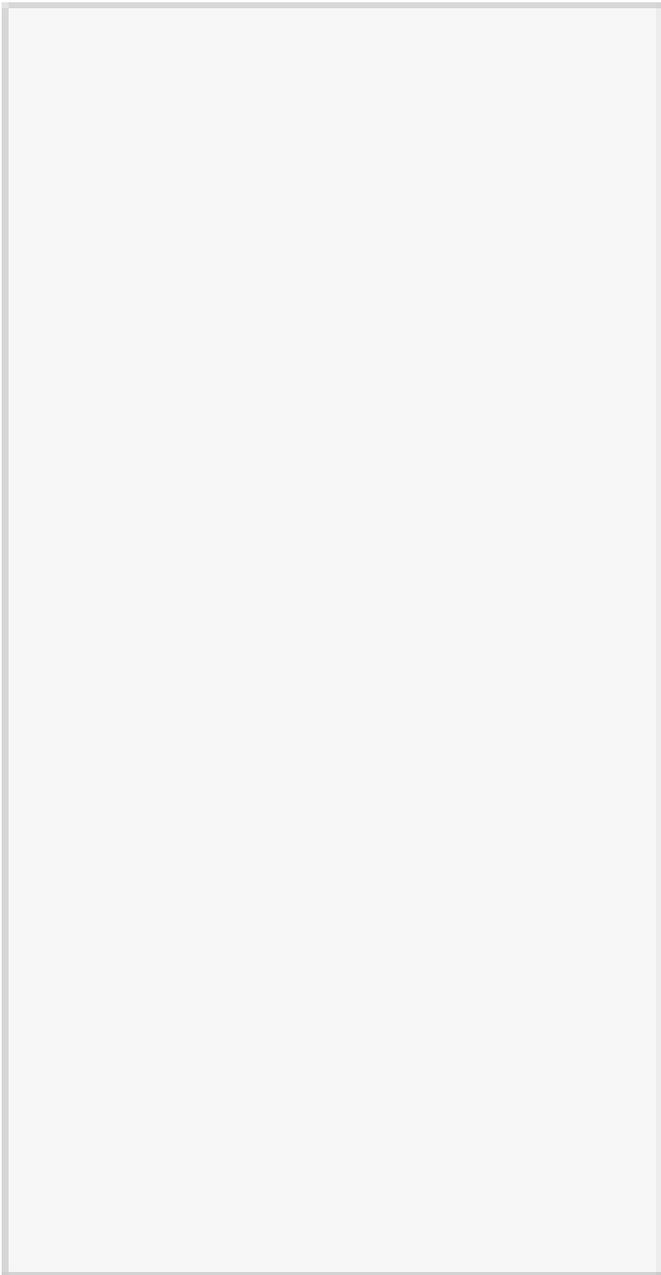
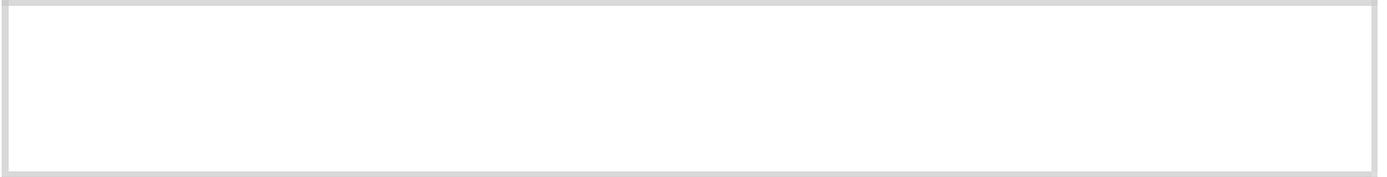
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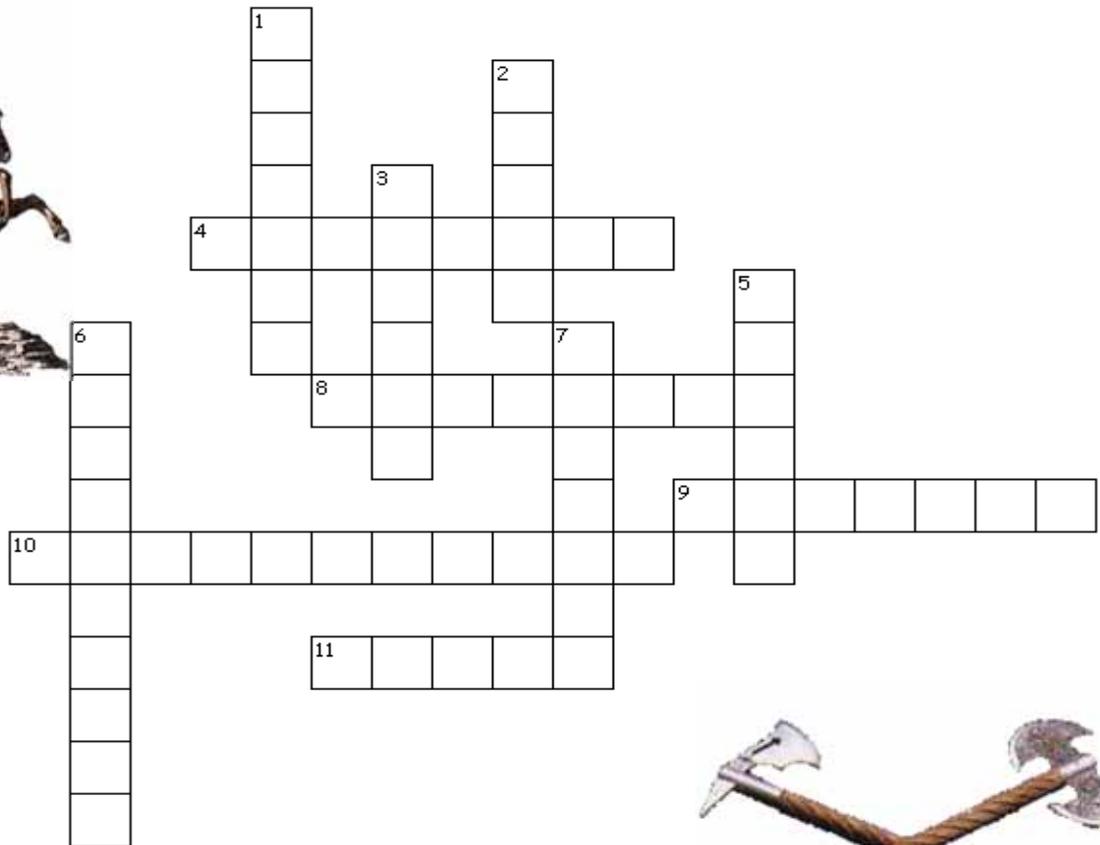
# NORMAN NEWS

THE WORLD'S FINEST NEWSPAPER

Page



# ENGLAND BEFORE 1066



## Across

- 4. The King of Norway who wanted to be King of England?
- 8. William said that Edward .... to make him his heir (i.e. to be the next king).
- 9. The Duke of Normandy was called?
- 10. The Angles and Saxons are known as the ....?
- 11. The people who ruled England before the Norman Invasion were powerful English ....?

## Down

- 1. Edward the Confessor died in which month in 1066?
- 2. Britain was part of which empire until 410AD?
- 3. The king of England between 1042-1066 was called ..... the Confessor?
- 5. The most powerful of the English Earls was?
- 6. Much of the early history of England was written by monks, the name we give to such people is a .....?

7. From the 9th century onwards people had invaded England from Denmark,

Norway and Sweden. These people are known as ....?

# NORMAN CONQUEST

## WORDSEARCH

N	J	Q	U	D	Q	T	Y	R	N	I	D	B	N	F	X	U	D
S	A	M	T	S	I	R	H	C	E	O	U	M	D	F	P	L	D
Y	F	C	L	H	Z	I	P	Q	V	B	R	O	U	P	O	O	M
U	R	J	F	B	Q	M	G	B	R	J	M	M	U	R	A	G	P
M	E	A	K	P	F	W	W	T	I	D	K	E	A	J	A	N	O
F	K	Y	U	C	T	Y	B	Y	V	E	Y	H	T	N	N	U	C
V	Z	P	X	N	I	E	M	L	Q	V	V	A	K	P	S	E	T
Y	L	Y	E	K	A	D	V	V	I	T	Q	G	G	X	E	B	O
R	J	N	N	K	A	J	H	K	F	U	P	L	H	F	P	S	B
W	F	B	O	C	L	U	I	J	U	D	T	S	H	G	D	T	E
S	O	A	D	W	H	N	G	S	B	J	K	M	Y	J	R	A	R
O	T	I	X	B	G	D	G	M	A	I	L	L	I	W	A	D	V
S	B	G	K	S	K	N	X	C	X	B	V	C	V	T	W	A	N
G	R	N	X	H	I	F	F	B	J	M	V	Z	G	Z	D	R	F
J	U	P	C	T	A	J	S	A	X	O	N	S	R	O	E	D	S
J	R	R	S	I	Z	S	I	F	B	P	M	P	P	A	K	R	P
E	W	A	O	F	O	G	D	R	Y	C	N	X	F	P	N	A	P
F	H	O	B	C	T	S	T	A	M	F	O	R	D	C	A	H	S

- The King of England at the beginning of 1066. (6 letters)
- The month No. 1 died. (7 letters)
- The name of the King who succeeded No. 1. (6 letters) ( \_\_\_\_\_ Godwinson)
- The name of the King who invaded first. (8 letters)
- The battle where No. 4 was killed. (8 letters) ( \_\_\_\_\_ Bridge)
- The month when No. 5 took place. (9 letters)
- No. 5 was fought between Saxons and V \_\_\_\_\_. (7 letters)
- 8.&9. The two sides that fought in the final battle (6 letters) and (7 letters)
10. The name of the Norman leader. (7 letters) ( Duke \_\_\_\_\_)
11. The battle where the Saxons were defeated. (8 letters)
12. The month when No. 11 took place. (7 letters)
13. The day the new King of England was crowned. (9 letters)



# Challenge yourself

## The Normans – Web Quest

*A copy of this sheet can be found on the History VLE so that you can use the Hyperlinks.*

*Remember to record your answers in your booklet.*



1. What were some of the strengths and weaknesses of the contenders' claims to the throne? Visit the [BBC history website](#) and list the strengths and weaknesses of the claims of

- **Harold Godwinson**
- **Harald Hardrada**
- **William Duke of Normandy**

Colour-code their strengths and their weaknesses

2. Visit the [History Learning Site](#). Copy and paste a map of Harold Godwinson's movements across the country below:

What condition do you think Harold's troops were by the time they confronted William at the Battle of Hastings?

3. Look at the [photos of the site](#) of the Battle of Hastings. Give 3 reasons why William was lucky to have won the battle:

4. Have a go at the [Normans quiz](#). Paste the answers to the questions you got wrong below and your total score.

5. Find out about [motte and bailey](#) castles. Copy and paste a diagram of a motte and bailey and a map of their locations as well as 3 reasons why they were so effective. Now look at the features of [stone keeps](#) and find out what each of the following were:

- **Barbicans**
- **Battlements**
- **Murder holes**

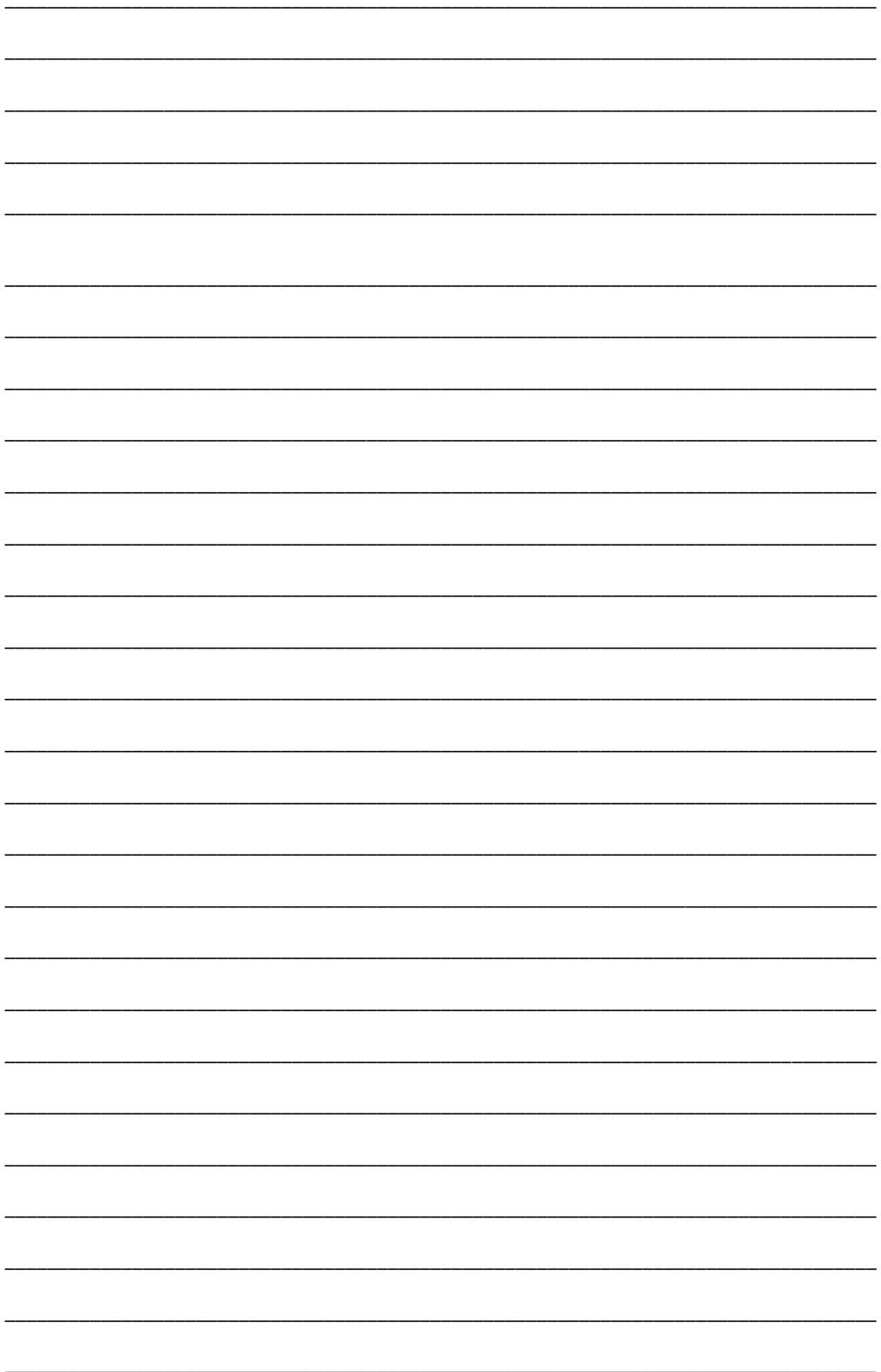
5. How did the [feudal system](#) help William control his new country? Read this page and find 3 reasons.

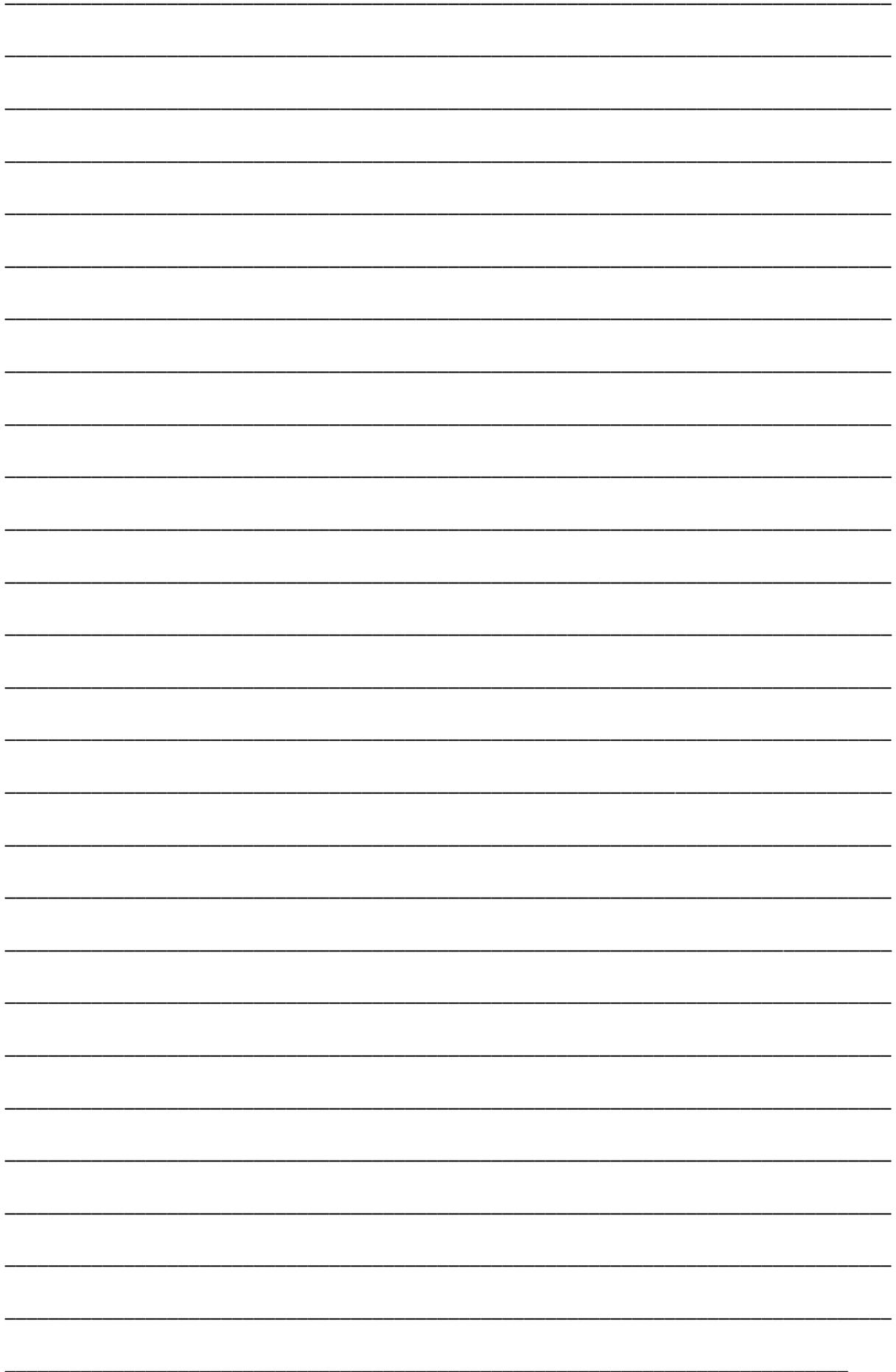
6. Look at examples of the [Bayeux Tapestry](#) here. Choose your favourite section and paste it below. Describe what it shows. How useful is this image in understanding why William was so successful in conquering England?

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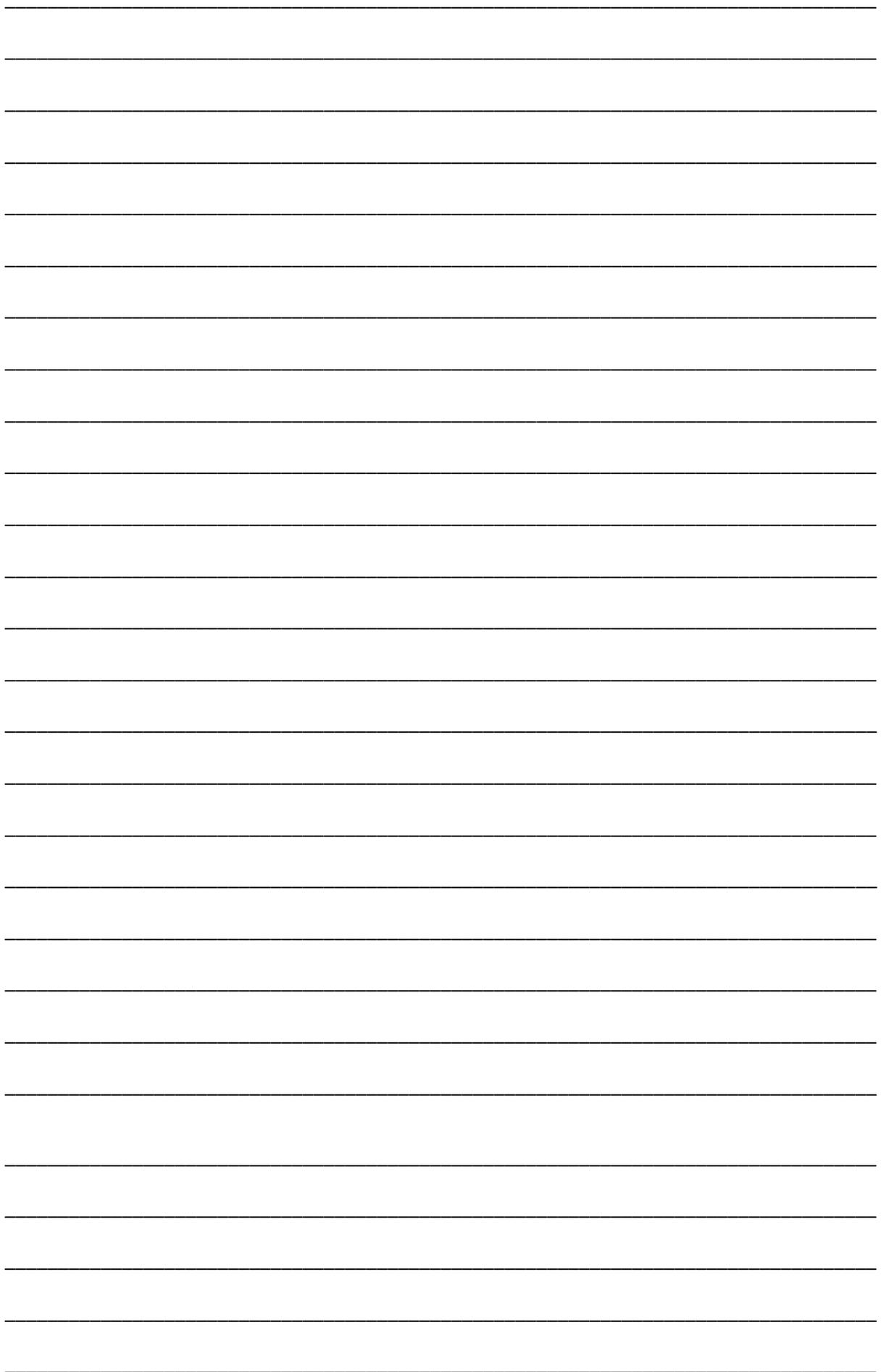
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